



## Appendix 2 – Legislation and Policies Relevant to Vital Signs Monitoring in the Southeast Coast Inventory & Monitoring Network



The legislative mandates guiding the I&M Program, and the SECN in particular, can be divided into four sections: 1) general, overriding legislative Acts and 2) Executive Orders that influence a particular resource area or species or Acts that guide the development and implementation of monitoring, 3) Enabling Legislation, and 4) specific goals related to the Government Performance and Results (GPRA) Act.

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## General, Overriding Legislative Acts

The general, overriding legislative Acts guiding the I&M Program include such Acts as the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, which led to the creation of the Natural Resource Challenge in 2000. Along with these Acts, the enabling legislation of each park unit contains general guidelines for the management of resources. The content of these pieces of legislation follow.

Legislation	Summary Content
National Park Service Organic Act of 1916  <i>16 USC 1</i>	This Act created the National Park Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior and gave it jurisdiction over parks, monuments, and reservations acquired by the U.S. government for the purpose of wilderness conservation and public enjoyment. "The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of the said parks, monuments, and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 and 1980	The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act requires federal agencies to consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&W), or National Marine Fisheries Service, and with parallel state agencies, whenever water resource development plans result in alteration of a body of water. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to assist and cooperate with federal agencies to "provide that wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water-resource development programs."
Wilderness Act of 1964  <i>16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq. (1988), 78 Stat. 890, Pub. L. 88-577</i>	The Wilderness Act of 1964 established the National Wilderness Preservation System, composed of federal lands designated as Wilderness Areas. Wilderness Areas are to be administered "...for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, so as to provide for the ...preservation of their wilderness character..." NPS policy mandates that any proposed wilderness areas be managed as <i>de facto</i> wilderness until a final determination regarding wilderness designation has been made by Congress. (NPS Management Policies 2001).
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969	<p>The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is the fundamental national charter for environmental protection. "NEPA is intended to help public officials to: (1) make decisions that are based on an understanding of environmental consequences; and (2) take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment." (National Park Service, 1990c).</p> <p>The National Environmental Policy Act states that the federal government will "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." It directs that all practicable means be used to improve federal functions so that the nation may "...attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences..." Specifically, NEPA requires that an environmental impact statement (EIS) be prepared for major actions by federal government agencies. The primary purpose of an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts of proposed projects and facilitate public review. An environmental assessment may be prepared to determine if an EIS is required.</p>

Legislation	Summary Content
General Authorities Act of 1970	The General Authorities Act reinforces the National Park Service Organic Act by uniting all areas administered by the National Park Service into one National Park System. This was done in recognition of the growing variety of National Park Service units (e.g. national recreation areas, national seashores). The act assures a common preservation purpose for all units, regardless of title or designation. Hence, the fundamental duty of Recreation Area managers is to protect park resources, unless specifically exempted by Congress. Managers of all National Park Service units are accountable to the National Park Service Organic Act, related legislation and to National Park Service policies and guidelines.
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (Clean Water Act)	<p>This Act protects the biological, chemical, and physical nature of the Nation's waters through the elimination of pollutants and the creation of wastewater treatment plants.</p> <p><i>"It is the policy of the Congress to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution, to plan the development and use (including restoration, preservation, and enhancement) of land and water resources..."</i></p>
Endangered Species Act of 1973	The Endangered Species Act was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978, 1982 and 1988. It provides for the conservation, protection, restoration, propagation and recovery of species of native fish and wildlife (including plants) that are listed as being threatened with extinction. All entities using federal funding must consult with the Secretary of the Interior (through authority delegated to the US Fish and Wildlife Service) on activities that potentially affect endangered or threatened flora and fauna.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1974 16 U.S.C. §703-711	On January 10, 2001, the President signed Executive Order 13186, directing Federal agencies to minimize their negative impacts on migratory birds, to enter into an MOU with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and to carry out certain actions to further the implementation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In addition, the Executive Order calls on Federal agencies to take reasonable steps that include restoring and enhancing habitat, incorporating migratory bird conservation into planning processes, promoting research and information exchange, providing training and visitor education, and developing partnerships beyond agency boundaries. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), signed in 1918 and amended in 1936, 1974 and 1989, is the domestic law that implements the United States' commitment to four international conventions (with Canada, Mexico, Japan and Russia) for the protection of migratory birds. The species protected by the MBTA are listed at 50 CFR § 10.13. In 2000, a Federal Court ruled that Federal agencies, like private citizens, are subject to MBTA regulations regarding take of migratory birds. An MOU between the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently being drafted to address this issue, as required by the Executive Order.
Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974	The Safe Drinking Water Act was enacted in 1974 and amended in 1986. This act, implemented by the states, sets national minimum drinking water quality standards and requires regular testing of public drinking water supplies. The National Park Service must comply with state regulations regarding the construction, operation, and monitoring of its public water supplies.
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977	<p>The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act establishes a nationwide program to protect the environment from adverse effects of surface coal mining operations, establishes minimum national standards for regulating surface coal mining, assists states in developing and implementing regulatory programs, and promotes reclamation of previously mined areas with inadequate reclamation. Under the Act, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to regulate the conduct of surface coal mining throughout the United States for both federally and non-federally owned rights. The Act establishes the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, which is for the reclamation of land and water affected by coal mining. Eligibility for reclamation under this program requires that the land or water had been mined for coal, or affected by coal mining, and had been inadequately reclaimed prior to the enactment of this act in 1977. Both public and private lands are eligible for funding.</p> <p>Sections 522(e)(1) and 533(e)(3) of the act specifically prohibit surface mining within the National Park Service, National Wildlife Refuge System, National System of Trails, National Wilderness Preservation System, or Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The act also prohibits surface mining that adversely impacts any publicly-owned park or place included in the National Register of Historic Sites. These prohibitions are subject to valid existing rights at the time of the Act, the exact definition of which remains the subject of administrative and legal action. How valid existing rights are ultimately defined will affect the ability of mineral owners to mine in the Recreation Area.</p>

Legislation	Summary Content
Redwood National Park Act of 1978	The Redwood National Park Act amends the General Authorities Act of 1970, and reasserts the system-wide standard of protection prescribed in the original Organic Act. This Act strengthens the Secretary of the Interior's ability to protect park resources, yet qualifies that park protection will "not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established." Thus, specific provisions in a park's enabling legislation allow park managers to permit certain activities, such as hunting or grazing.
Clean Air Act of 1990 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401(c).	The Clean Air Act provides a legal framework for the National Park Service to preserve and protect parks' air quality related values (AQRV's) from pollution sources emanating from within and outside park boundaries. Because of a perceived need for national and regional air quality research to support state programs, Congress passed its first federal air quality initiative in 1955. In response to increasing harm to public health and welfare and to inadequate controls and enforcement, Congress has slowly but steadily expanded and refined the law, now known as the Clean Air Act, to cover more types of pollutants and emitters; i.e., stationary and mobile sources of pollution. These efforts have culminated in the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act, which represent the most comprehensive and detailed set of measures to date to both prevent and curtail air pollution. The declaration of purpose as revised in 1990 states, "A primary goal of this Act is to encourage or otherwise promote reasonable Federal, State, and local government actions, consistent with the provisions of the Act, for pollution prevention."
Government Performance and Results Act of 1993	Passed in 1993, GPRA establishes a performance management system to set goals and track accomplishments within Federal Agencies. In accordance, Park Service-wide strategic plans, annual performance plans, and annual performance reports are prepared and analyzed for management accountability. The strategic plans, developed and updated at all organizational levels, drive budgeting and resource allocation decisions. The superintendent of each park, as well as other program managers, is required to prepare a 5-year strategic plan, an annual performance plan and an annual performance report. The strategic plan and annual performance plan reflect NPS policies and goals stated in the Service-wide Strategic Plan. Annual performance reports for parks and programs show accomplishments or results toward stated goals to evaluate organizational and individual performance. NPS GPRA goals must be consistent with National Park Service Management Policies (2001).
National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998	The Omnibus Act is the precursor to the Natural Resource Challenge, the prime directive guiding the NPS I&M Program. The goal of the act is to use state-of-the-art methods of scientific research to improve management decisions within the NPS. This act also made the superintendents of each park unit responsible for the care and condition of the resources within the parks. "The Secretary shall undertake a program of inventory and monitoring of National Park System resources to establish baseline information and to provide information on the long-term trends in the condition of the National Park System." In addition, the act created the Natural Resources Challenge, which provides the funding for the I&M Program and doubles the natural resources staff within the NPS. "The Committee applauds the Service for recognizing that the preservation of the diverse natural elements and the great scenic beauty of America's national parks and other units should be as high a priority in the Service as providing visitor services. A major part of protecting those resources is knowing what they are, where they are, how they interact with their environment and what condition they are in. This involves a serious commitment from the leadership of the National Park Service to insist that the superintendents carry out a systematic, consistent, professional inventory and monitoring program, along with other scientific activities, that is regularly updated to ensure that the Service makes sound resource decisions based on sound scientific data."

## Executive Orders

Directive	Summary Content
Exotic Organisms E.O. 11987	This Order states that government agencies will restrict the introduction of exotic species into natural areas. <i>"Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, restrict the introduction of exotic species into the natural ecosystems on lands and waters which they own, lease, or hold for purposes of administration; and, shall encourage the States, local governments, and private citizens to prevent the introduction of exotic species into natural ecosystems of the United States."</i>

Directive	Summary Content
Floodplain Management <i>E.O. 11988</i>	Requires all federal agencies to <i>“reduce the risk of flood loss, ... minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and ... restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plains.”</i> To the extent possible, park facilities, such as campgrounds and rest areas, should be located outside floodplain areas. Executive Order 11988 is implemented in the National Park Service through the <i>Floodplain Management Guidelines</i> (National Park Service, 1993b). It is the policy of the National Park Service to 1) restore and preserve natural floodplain values; 2) to the extent possible, avoid environmental impacts to the floodplain by discouraging floodplain development; 3) minimize the risks to life and property when structures and facilities must be located on a floodplain; and, 4) encourage nonstructural over structural methods of flood hazard mitigation.
Off-Road Vehicle Use <i>E.O. 11989</i>	If the enabling legislation allows the use of off-road vehicles, NPS is required to designate specific areas for off-road vehicle use. These areas must be <i>“located to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, or other resources”</i> (Section (3)(a)(1)). If it is determined that such use is adverse to resources, the NPS is to immediately close such areas or trails until the impacts have been corrected.
Protection of Wetlands <i>E.O. 11990</i>	Requires all federal agencies to <i>“minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands”</i> . Unless no practical alternative exists, federal agencies must avoid any activities that have the potential to adversely affect wetland ecosystem integrity. NPS guidance pertaining to this Executive Order is stated in <i>Floodplain and Wetland Protection Guidelines</i> (National Park Service, 1980).
Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards <i>E.O. 12088</i>	Requires all federal agencies to prevent, control, and abate environmental pollution from federal facilities and activities and to comply with all applicable pollution control standards, including the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
Invasive Species Management <i>E.O. 13112</i>	Goal is to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. Among other things, this Executive Order It established the National Invasive Species Council and required the preparation of a National Invasive Species Management Plan to recommend specific, performance-oriented goals and objectives and specific measures of success for Federal agency efforts concerning invasive species.
Protection of Migratory Birds <i>E.O. 13186</i>	This Order provides additional protection for migratory birds, such that Federal agencies should <i>“design migratory bird habitat and population conservation principles, measures, and practices, into agency plans and planning processes (natural resource, land management, and environmental quality planning, including, but not limited to, forest and rangeland planning, coastal management planning, watershed planning, etc.) as practicable, and coordinate with other agencies and nonfederal partners in planning efforts.”</i>

## Enabling Legislation

Park	Summary Content
Canaveral National Seashore	Established in 1975 to preserve and protect the outstanding natural, scenic, scientific, ecologic, and historic values of certain lands, shoreline, and waters of the State of Florida, and to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the same (16 USC 459j). Such seashore shall comprise approximately sixty-seven thousand five hundred acres within the area more particularly described by a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 3 and State Road 402, thence generally easterly following State Road 402 to a point one-half mile offshore in the Atlantic Ocean, thence northwesterly along a line which is at each point one-half mile distant from the high water mark to Bethune Beach, thence inland in a generally westerly direction through Turner Flats and Shipyard Canal, thence northwesterly to the Intracoastal Waterway, thence southerly along the Intracoastal Waterway to the boundary of the Kennedy Space Center, thence southwesterly to United States Highway 1, thence southerly along State Highway 3 to the point of beginning.

Park	Summary Content
<i>Cape Hatteras National Seashore</i>	Established, dedicated, and set apart in 1937 as a “national seashore recreational area for the benefit and enjoyment of the people” (16 USC 459).
<i>Cape Lookout National Seashore</i>	Established in 1966 to “ <i>preserve for public use and enjoyment an area in the State of North Carolina possessing outstanding natural and recreational values.</i> ” Original boundaries comprised the lands and adjoining marshlands and waters on the outer banks of Carteret County, North Carolina, between Ocracoke Inlet and Beaufort Inlet, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Cape Lookout National Seashore”, dated March 1974, and numbered 623-20,009, which is on file in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior (16 USC 459g).
<i>Castillo de San Marcos National Monument</i>	Fort Marion National Monument, Florida Monument redesignated Castillo de San Marcos National Monument by act June 5, 1942, ch. 337, 56 Stat. 312). - Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968.
<i>Charles Pinckney National Historic Site</i>	Established in 1988 to include the lands and improvements of Snee Farm (Pub. L. 100-421).
<i>Chattahoochee National Recreation Area</i>	<p>Established in 1978, Congress found that “<i>the natural, scenic, recreation, historic, and other values of a forty-eight-mile segment of the Chattahoochee River and certain adjoining lands in the State of Georgia from Buford Dam downstream to Peachtree Creek are of special national significance, and that such values should be preserved and protected from developments and uses which would substantially impair or destroy them... The recreation area shall consist of the river and its bed together with the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary ...</i>”</p> <p><i>In addition to the lands managed exclusively by the National Park Service, Chattahoochee National Recreation Area has authority to facilitate “Federal technical and other support to State and local governments to assist State and local efforts to protect the scenic, recreational, and natural values of a 2,000 foot wide corridor adjacent to each bank of the Chattahoochee River and its impoundments in the 48-mile segment referred to above, such corridor is hereby declared to be an area of national concern” (16 USC 460ii).</i></p>
<i>Congaree National Park</i>	Congaree Swamp National Monument was established in 1976 and limited to 15,200 acres ( <a href="#">Pub. L. 94-545</a> ). Boundary expanded in 1988 to 21,773.34 acres, and portions therein were designated as wilderness. ( <a href="#">Pub. L. 100-524</a> ). Renamed to Congaree National Park in 2004 with authorization to acquire new lands totaling ~4,842 acres.
<i>Cumberland Island National Seashore</i>	Established in 1972 “ <i>to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of certain significant shoreline lands and waters of the United States, and to preserve related scenic, scientific, and historical values</i> ” (16 USC 459i). Total acreage capped at 40,500 acres.
<i>Fort Caroline National Memorial</i>	Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida. - Act Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 973, 64 Stat. 897. Established Jan. 16, 1953.
<i>Fort Frederica National Monument</i>	<p>Established the site of Fort Frederica on Saint Simon Island, Georgia and related areas not to exceed 250 acres in 1936 (16 USC 433g).</p> <p>Amended in 1958 to allow for the acquisition of the Bloody Marsh Battle Site and marshland across the river to the west of lands originally designated as Fort Frederica National Monument (16 USC 433h-1)</p>
<i>Fort Matanzas National Monument</i>	Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida. - Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968; Proc. No. 2114, Jan. 9, 1935, 49 Stat. 3433; Proc. No. 2773, Mar. 24, 1948, 62 Stat. 1491; Pub. L. 106-524, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2493.
<i>Fort Pulaski National Monument</i>	Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia. - Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968; June 26, 1936, ch. 844, 49 Stat. 1979; Nov. 12, 1996, <a href="#">Pub. L. 104-333</a> , div. I, title VIII, Sec. 807, 110 Stat. 4188.
<i>Fort Raleigh National Monument</i>	Established in 1990 to preserve and interpret (1) the first English colony in the New World, and (2) the history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina (Pub. L. 101-603).

Park	Summary Content
<i>Fort Sumter National Monument</i>	Established in 1948 after transfer of property from the U.S. Army (16 USC 450ee).
<i>Horseshoe Bend National Military Park</i>	Established in 1956 on the site of the Horseshoe Bend Battle Ground on the Tallapoosa River (16 USC 430ff).
<i>Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park</i>	Established in 1935 (16 USC 430t). Designated as the terminus of the Blue Ridge Parkway in 1968 (16 USC160a-6).
<i>Moore's Creek National Battlefield</i>	Acquired from North Carolina in 1926 to preserve for historical and professional military study (16 USC 422).
<i>Ocmulgee National Monument</i>	Established in 1934 pursuant to the donation of the "Old Ocmulgee Fields" in the vicinity of Macon, Georgia (16 USC 447a). Boundaries and monument designation finalized in December 1936 by presidential proclamation.
<i>Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve</i>	Established in 1988 to include the lands, waters, and interests within designated boundaries, and will administer all lands included within the Preserve "in such a manner as to protect the natural ecology of land and water areas" (16 USC 698n).
<i>Wright Brothers National Memorial</i>	Kill Devil National Monument, North Carolina. - Act Mar. 2, 1927, ch. 251, 44 Stat. 1264. Name change to Wright Brothers National Memorial, Dec. 1, 1953.

## GPRA Goals

GPRA Goal	Park Code	Park Goal Details
1a0 – Other		Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
	CONG	By September 30, 2005, 15/50 of FY 1996 identified threats to the Monument's wilderness character, associated values, and aesthetic qualities are reduced.
	FOPU	Historic Vistas in existence during baseline year and those created since are maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
1a01B – Containing Exotic Animal Species		This goal provides parks an opportunity to plan/report all efforts spent in restoring park lands disturbed by exotic animal species and other species not covered by 1a1B.
	CONG	By September 30, 2005, park lands disturbed by feral hogs as of September 30, 1999 are reduced by 3%
	CUIS	By September 30, 2005, reduce by 5% or 1,820 acres out of 36,450 the acreage damaged by feral hogs and develop a horse management program for reduced impacts for the same acreage. (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)
	HOBE	By September 30, 2005, exotic insects on 20% of targeted acres (108 of 540 acres) of park land are contained.
1a1A – Restoring Formerly Developed Lands		By September 30, 2005, 10.1% of targeted parklands, disturbed by development or agriculture, as of 1999 (22,500 of 222,300 acres), are restored.
	CALO	By September 30, 2005, 20 acres (10%) of 200 acres of land at Cape Lookout National Seashore disturbed by development or agricultural use, and targeted by September 1999 for restoration, are restored.

GPRA Goal	Park Code	Park Goal Details
1a1B – Containing Exotic Plant Species	CANA	By September 30, 2005, 15 (75%) of 20 acres of disturbed land in Canaveral National Seashore, identified as of 1999, are restored.
	CHAT	By September 20, 2005, 25 (13%) of 192 acres of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area’s targeted lands disturbed by prior development or agricultural uses, as of FY99, are restored.
	CONG	By September 30, 2005, 20% (418 acres) of the Monument’s lands identified as disturbed as of 2001, are restored.
		By September 30, 2005: Exotic vegetation on 6.3% of targeted acres of parkland (167,500 of 2,656,700 acres) is contained.
	CALO	By September 30, 2005, Exotic vegetation on 1 acre (10%) of 10 acres targeted at Cape Lookout National Seashore is contained.
	CANA	By September 30, 2005, Exotic vegetation on 325 (19%) of 1700 acres at Canaveral National Seashore’s is contained.
	CASA / FOMA	By Sept 30, 2005, 6 acres of Fort Matanzas lands will be treated for Brazilian Pepper and other exotic infestation. The treatment will be performed under contract via a joint initiative between the Exotic Plant Management Team and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
	CHAT	By September 30, 2005, exotic vegetation on 60 (8%) of 767 targeted acres of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area lands is contained.
	CONG	By September 30, 2005, exotic vegetation on 6.3% of targeted acres of park land (2 of 29 acres) is contained.
	CUIS	By September 30, 2005, exotic vegetation on 1.0% of targeted acres (220 upland acres) of parkland acres is contained for two (2) non-native plants (tung tree and tamarisk). (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)
	HOBE	By September 30, 2005, exotic vegetation on 20% of targeted acres (108 of 540) of park land is contained.
	KEMO	By FY2005 identify and remove 30% (30 acres) of 100 acres affected by exotic species.
	OCMU	By September 30, 2005, exotic vegetation on 20% of 100 targeted acres of Ocmulgee NM (20 of 100) acres is contained.
1a2 – Managing T&E Species		Managing T&E Species: By September 30, 2005, 14.4% of the 1999 identified park populations (64 of 442) of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands or requiring NPS recovery actions have improved status; and an additional 28.7% (127 of 442) have stable populations.
	CAHA	By September 30, 2005, 1 of 5 (20%) of the FY 1999 Federally listed threatened and endangered species have stable populations.
	CALO	By September 30, 2005, 2 (33%) of Cape Lookout National Seashore’s 6 identified populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on parkland and/or requiring NPS recovery actions, as of 1999, have a stable status.
	CANA	By September 30, 2005, 2 (14%) of CANA’s 14 identified populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands and/or requiring NPS recovery actions, as of 1999, have an improved status.
	CHAT	[NOT IN PMDS]
	CONG	By September 30, 2005, one (25%) of the four FY 1997 federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on Monument lands has a stable population.



GPRA Goal	Park Code	Park Goal Details
1a4 – Water Quality	CUIS	T & E Species Stable – By September 30, 2005, 2 (100%) of CUIS's 2 of both federally listed threatened and endangered species (loggerhead sea turtle and wood stork) with critical habitat on the island requiring NPS recovery actions, as of 1999, have stable nesting populations. (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)
	OCMU	By September 30, 2005, 50 % of park T&E species population levels will be identified.
		75% of Park units will have unimpaired water quality.
	CAHA	By September 30, 2005, the park will have 1 water quality with no days of water quality failed standards.
	CHAT	By September 30, 2005, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area has impaired water quality. However, we are making strong efforts to reduce the threats to the resources.
	CUIS	By September 30, 2005, Cumberland Island National Seashore has unimpaired water quality. (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)
	FOPU	By September 30, 2005, Fort Pulaski has unimpaired water quality.
	OCMU	By September 30, 2005, Ocmulgee National Monument has unimpaired water quality.
		72.3% of preservation and protection standards for park museum collections are met.
	CAHA	By September 30, 2005, 115 of 144 applicable preservation and protection standards for Cape Hatteras NS's museum collections are met.
1a6 – Park Museum Collections	CALO	By September 30, 2005 , 45 (61%) of 74 applicable preservation and protection conditions for Cape Lookout National Seashore museum collections are met.
	CANA	By September 30, 2005, 90 (75%) of NPS preservation and protection standards for Canaveral National Seashore's museum collection are met.
	CASA / FOMA	By September 30, 2005, 87.6% of applicable preservation and protection standards for CASA/FOMA museum collections are met.
	CHAT	By September 30, 2005, 39 (55%) of 71 preservation and protection standards for Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area's museum collections are met.
	CUIS	By September 30, 2005, 83% (302) of preservation and protection standards for park museum collections are met. (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)
	FOFR	By Sept 30, 2005, 142 of 158 (90%) of applicable park preservation and protection conditions standards of FOFR's Museum collection are met.
	FOPU	By September 30, 2005, 76% of 108 applicable preservation and protection standards for Fort Pulaski's museum collections are met.
	FOSU / CHPI	73% of preservation and protection standards for park museum collections are met.
	HOBE	By September 30, 2005, 115 (88%) of preservation and protection standards for park museum collections are met.
	KEMO	By September 30, 2005, 55 (75%) of 76 applicable preservation and protection standards for Kennesaw Mountain NBP's museum collections are met.

GPRA Goal	Park Code	Park Goal Details
1b0 / 1b1 / 1b01 – Data Sets	MOCR	By September 30, 2005, 82% of preservation and protection standards for park museum collections are met.
	OCMU	By September 30, 2005, 184 (60%) of Ocmulgee NM 307 preservation and protection standards for museum collections are met.
	TIMU / FOCA	By September 30, 2005, 138 (88%) of 157 applicable preservation and protection standards for Timucuan Preserve's museum collections are met.
		Acquire or develop 87% (2,203) of the 2,527 outstanding data sets identified in 1999 of basic natural resource inventories for all parks. [Only the Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Division reports to this goal – Parks report to 1b01]
	CALO	By September 30, 2005, collect 100% of foal survival information on feral horses on Shackleford Banks in order to develop management decisions.
	CANA	By September 30, 2005, Canaveral National Seashore will have acquired 8 of 11 natural resource inventories, identified as needed in 1999.
	CHAT	[NOT IN PMDS]
	CUIS	By September 30, 2005, 4 (44%) of 9 primary Cumberland Island natural resource inventories identified in Resource Management Plan are complete. (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)
	HOBE	By September 30, 2005, 34% (4) of the 12 natural resource inventories identified in the Resource Management Plan, etc. are complete.
	MOCR	By September 2005, Moores Creek NB will acquire or develop 87% of outstanding data sets identified in 1999 basic natural resource inventories for all parks.
1b2 – Museum Objects Cataloged	TIMU / FOCA	By September 30, 2005, 8 of 12 natural resource inventories identified in the Natural Resource Challenge will be completed and one park-specific data set outlined in the GMP.
		Museum objects cataloged are increased by 34.3% (from FY 1999 baseline of 37.3 million to 50.1 million).
	CAHA	Museum Objects Cataloged: By September 30, 2005, Museum objects cataloged are increased from FY 1999 baseline of 33,512 to 38,000.
	CALO	Cultural Resource Baselines, Museum Collections: By September 30, 2005, the number of Cape Lookout National Seashore's museum objects cataloged into the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS+) and submitted to the National Catalog is increased from 1017 in FY 1999 to 1,870 (84% Increase). [are NR collections included in this at all?]
	CANA	By September 30, 2005, the 1999 baseline inventory and evaluation of museum objects are increased by 7507 catalog records to 118205.
	CASA / FOMA	By September 30, 2005, the number of CASA museum objects cataloged submitted to the National Catalog is increased from 452473 in FY1999 to 461522 (2% increase).
	CHAT	By September 30, 2005, the number of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area museum objects cataloged into the National Park Service Automated National Catalog System (ANCS+) and submitted to the National Catalog is increased by 37% from 4,404 in FY99 to 6,054.
	CUIS	By September 30, 2005, the number of Cumberland Island museum objects cataloged into the National Park Service Automated National Catalog System (ANCS+) and submitted to the National Catalog is increased from 37,000 in FY1999 to 89,844 objects. (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)

<b>GPRA Goal</b>	<b>Park Code</b>	<b>Park Goal Details</b>
<b>1b3 - Vital Signs</b>	MOCR	By September 30, 2005, Museum objects cataloged are increased by 1%. MOCR has 3977 objects of which 293 (7%) remain to be cataloged. An increase of 1% in cataloging would result in 50 of the 293 being cataloged by 2005.
	OCMU	By September 30, 2005, the number of Ocmulgee NM museum objects cataloged into the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS+) and submitted to the National Catalog is increased from 169,453 in FY 1999 to 347,903 (105% increase).
	TIMU / FOCA	By September 30, 2005, the number of Timucuan Preserve museum objects cataloged submitted to the National Catalog is increased from 4,944 in FY 1999 to 6,328 (22% increase).
		Vital Signs Identified: 80% (216) of 270 parks with significant natural resources have identified their vital signs for natural resource monitoring.
	All Parks	By September 30, 2005 All Parks Have Identified Vital Signs for natural resource monitoring.